



Mini once exam Orthopedics

B5,6,7,8

Q1. Describe the fractures

It was a transverse fracture of ulna and segmental fracture of radius (I couldn't find the exact picture)



Q2.

A. What is the type of fracture

B. what is the feared complication

A. Spiral fractures of humerus shaft

B. Neurovascular injury –brachial artery and radial nerve

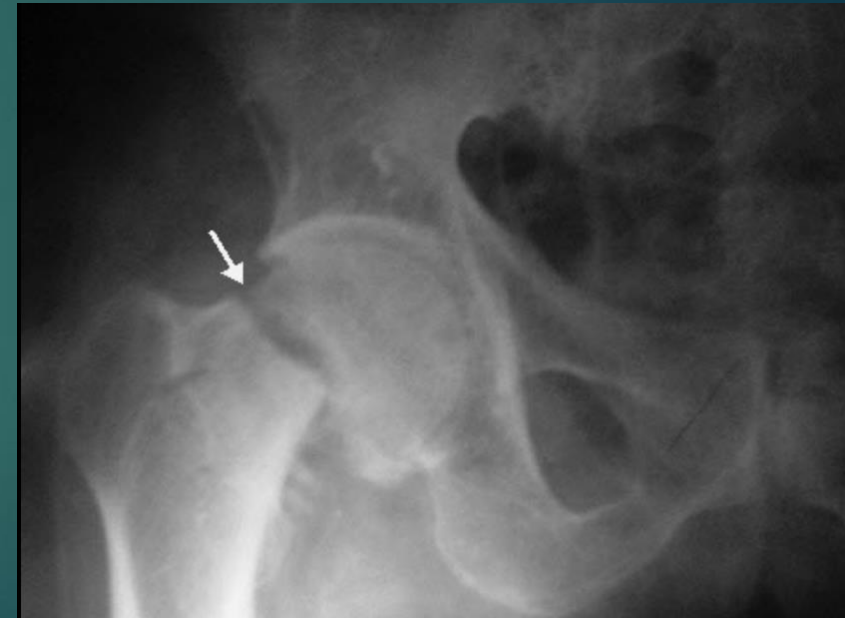


Q3.

A. Name the fracture

b. Mention the most 2 feared complications

- ▶ A. Femoral neck fracture
- ▶ B. Avascular necrosis of head of femur
- ▶ b. Non union of the fracture due to instability



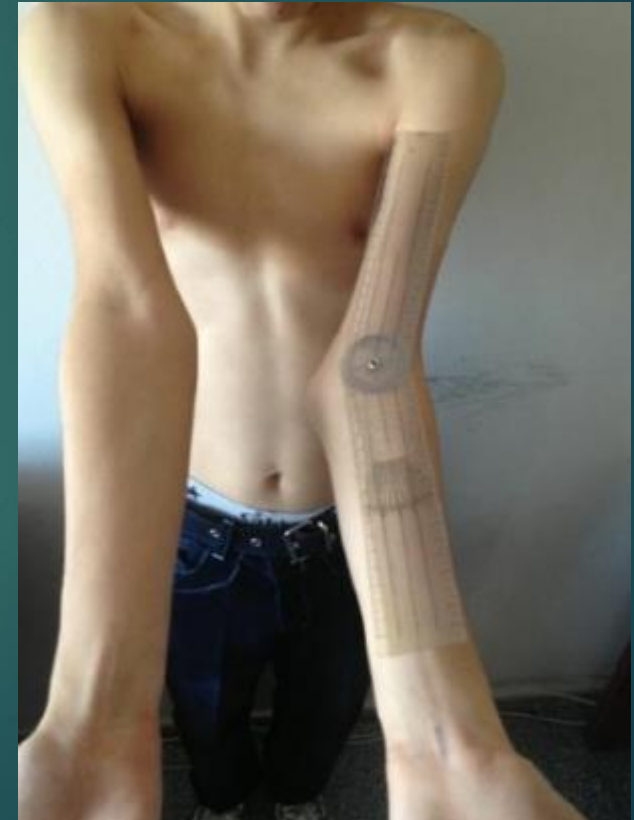
Q4. What is the deformity possibly will happen if this fracture didn't unite

- ▶ Cubits valgus



Q5. A. Name the deformity
b. What is the main complication

- ▶ A. Cubits valgus
- ▶ Ulnar nerve damage



Q6. Name the fracture

- ▶ Galeazzi Fracture

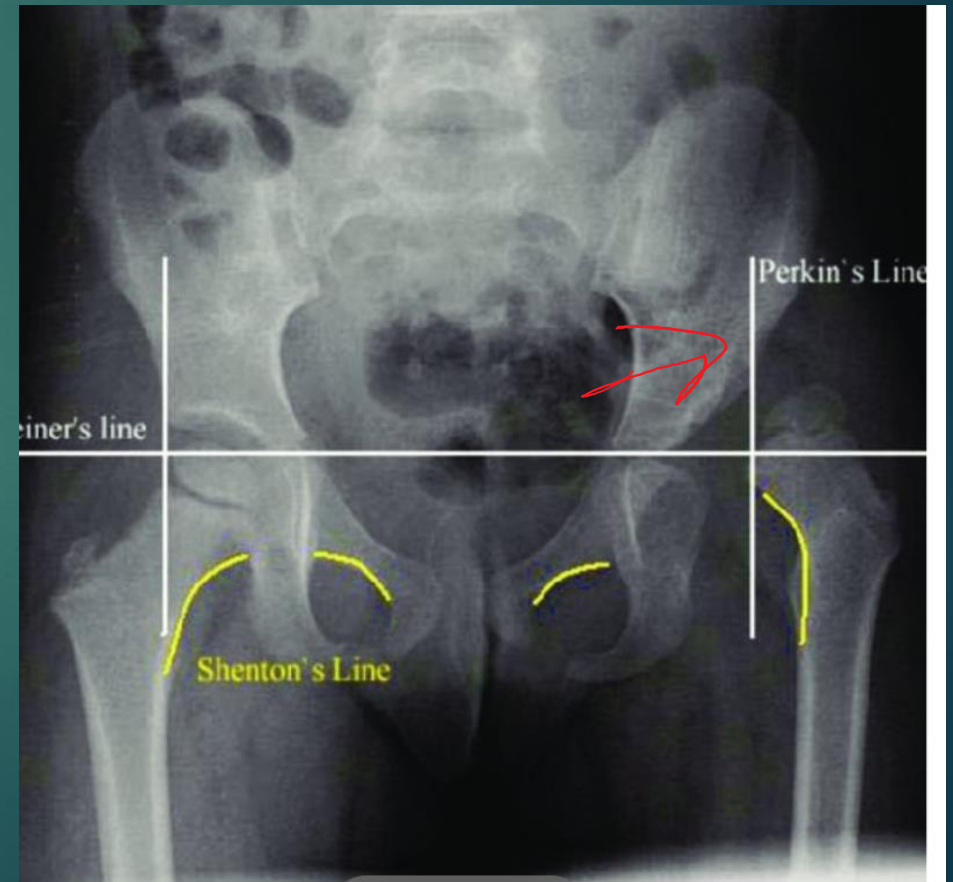


Q8. A. Name the line indicated by the arrow

b. What are the deformity seen in right and left hip

A. Perkins line

B. Left is DDH right is normal



Q9. Name the deformity (without abbreviations)

- ▶ Talipes Equinovarus



Q10. A. Mention the mechanism of injury, the force/s in it
B. What is the injured structure

- ▶ A. Pivot injury :valgus and rotation of femur among tibia
- ▶ B. ACL injury



Q11. Name the deformity

► Clinodactyly



Q12. Name the fracture

answer :-not sure – could be tear drop or wedge fracture
– the photos has the spine fractured too-



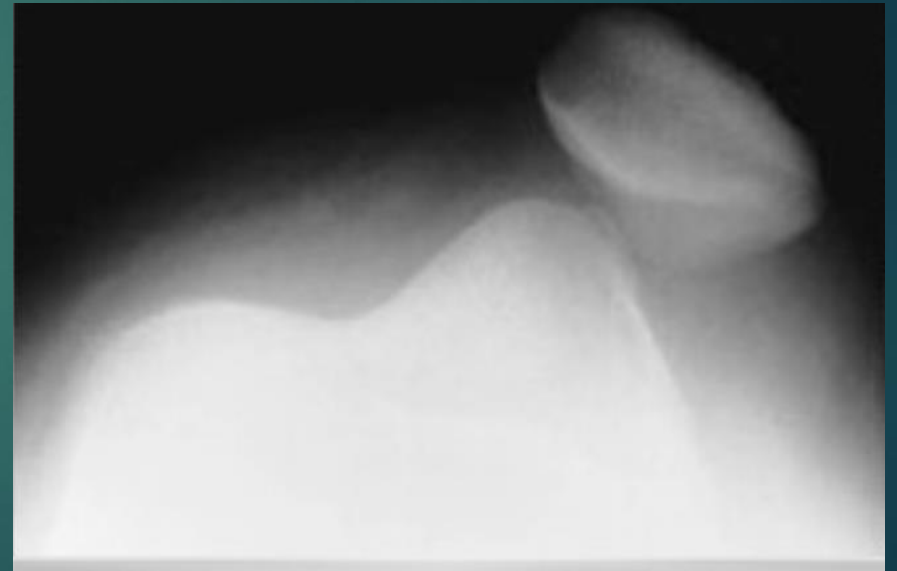
Q13. Name the bone

► Talus



Q14. A. Name the problem
b. What is the ligament injury associated with it

- ▶ A. Lateral dislocation of the patella
- ▶ Medial patellofemoral ligament



Q15. A. What stage this fracture in b. What is the most feared complication

- ▶ A. Gustilo 3b – dr said peripheral pulses preserved –
- ▶ B. Infection



. Q16 Describe the displacement of these fracture-couldn't find the pic-

4 pictures naming the healing and management

Lachman test for Acl

Ok sign which nerve

Femoral head fracture what's the blood supply and management ? Most common complication?

Stress test (pic) for collateral ligaments

Speed test (pic)

Popeye sign

Avulsion of the 5 metatarsel bone

Varus cabbitus which nerve

Compartment tunnel syndrome

Roof? Muscles ?

Other test for club hand ? Echo X-ray for hip CBC for anemia (fanconi)

Supracondylar fracture ? Which nerve?

Criteria for septic arthritis

Num of Compartment of legs ?and muscles of the ant compartment

Median nerve supply which muscles (2 muscles)

Biceps what's the nerve supply? Which Cord ?origin of the muscle ? Insertion ?

Risk factors for ddh
and ddh signs (pic)

Second fracture what ligament?
Carrying angle and what's the normal value

OA (xray) when to do arthroplasty?

Which lig more mobile ? Which more prone to be torn? Median or lateral meniscus lig

Name of classification for the following pic and what's the management (not the same pic)

5 of 5 images



Type 3C open injuries have substantial soft tissue and bony involvement. Flap coverage is necessary. Vascular injury is present that requires repair in an attempt to salvage the limb. In this patient, distal perfusion appears to be limited.

